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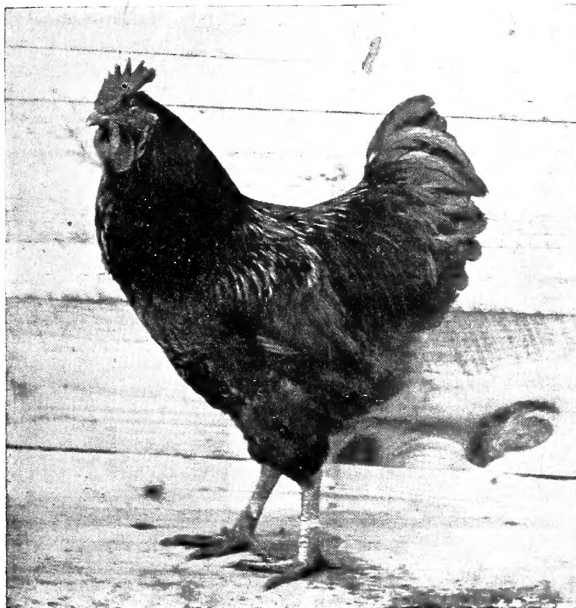
The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 6

Freeport, Maine, January, 1905

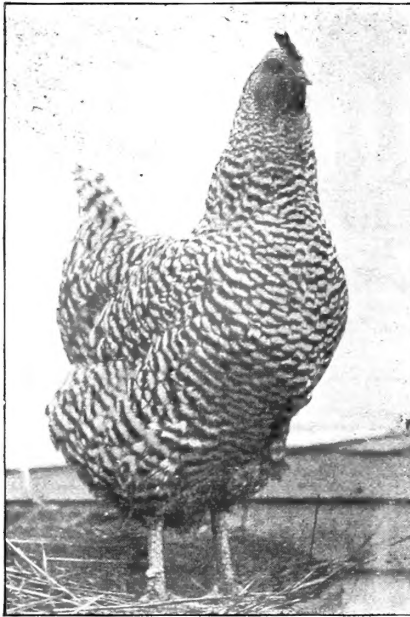
No. 3



First S. C. Rhode Island Red Cock at Reading, 1904.
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**Won the \$100 Silver Cup for the Second Successive Year,
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closely related to my winners for sale at reasonable
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Have won 1st prizes at the last 3 Boston Shows, in competition with over 600 Reds,
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Beats all the old hens and all the other
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WHITE WYANDOTTES.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

Prize Stock and great layers. Eggs \$2.00 per 15
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A STRONG COMBINATION.

By special arrangement you can get all three (3)
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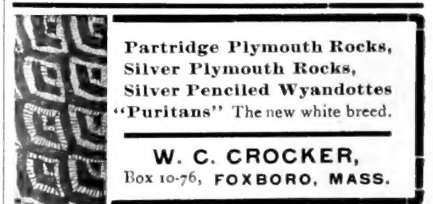
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"Puritans" The new white breed.**

**W. C. CROCKER,
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each.

Ducks weigh six to eight pounds, Drakes seven to
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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 5.

Freeport, Maine, January, 1905.

No. 3.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO FEED A HEN?

Editor Eastern Poultryman:

DEAR SIR: Having been a reader of your most valuable paper for some time, I have gained much useful information from it. And thinking what I could write might be of some interest to others, I hereby attempt to give you my experience.

We commenced to keep an itemized account of all expenditures and receipts January 1, 1904.

We had 18 hens, one and one-half years old, 65 pullets and 2 cockerels. One pen Rhode Island Reds, one pen White Wyandottes, and one pen of what might be called scrub stock.

Our feed consisted of whole corn, cracked corn and corn meal, ranging in price from \$1.20 to \$1.55 per bag, shorts from \$1.25 to \$1.40, wheat from \$1.40 to \$1.70, oats from 40 cents to 55 cents per bushel, cut green bone at 50 cents per 100 pounds and cut myself in winter, and Cyphers beef scrap in summer at \$2.75 per 100 pounds, some oats and corn ground together at \$1.25 per bag, and some hominy at \$1.30, cut clover, price and freight costing \$2.00 per 100 pounds, with a variety of other things, such as granulated bone, bone meal, crushed oyster shell, some Cyphers chick food when chicks were small, crystal grit, and so forth.

The hens were yarded all summer, and we cut some grass, what we could, and sometimes gave them their liberty a little while towards night.

Perhaps the fact that we fed our laying hens and the chicks all from the same feed makes this article worthless in competition for the prize offered in EASTERN POULTRYMAN of November, but take it for what it is worth, print it or not, as you see fit.

As our account commenced January 1, 1904, and we must get this article to the Editor's table before January 1, 1905, I will give it for eleven months.

Total number of eggs produced 7,220, or 601 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen, ranging in price from 18 cents to 40 cents per dozen.

Total expenditures,	\$123.16
Total receipts,	248.81
Expenditures for feed,	98.37
Receipts from sale of eggs,	62.24
Other receipts,	86.57

Now receipts other than eggs deducted from total cost would give the cost of the eggs, \$36.59, divided by 601 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen eggs produced gives 6 cents and a very small fraction per dozen, cost of producing eggs.

That is allowing no profit on raising chickens; it is on the principle that to produce eggs you must first produce the hens, and you must each year produce young stock enough to take the place of the old worthless stock that you must dispose of, and thereby have your stock

worth as much at the end of the year as it was at the beginning.

One more thing that might be better figured at the end of the year is the profit per hen. But for eleven months it is,

Total receipts,	\$248.81
Total expenditures,	123.16
Net profit,	\$125.65

Divided by 85, the number of hens, gives \$1.478 per head.

Our income other than the sale of eggs consisted of the sale of broody hens alive, old stock and young male birds dressed, droppings sold to farmers for dressing at 50 cents per barrel, and some eggs for hatching at more than the market price.

Our expense other than the cost of feed consists of hens and cockerels bought, eggs for hatching, louse killing preparations, stamp for marking eggs, nest eggs, drinking fountains, leg bands and so on. Our stock at the end of the eleven months consisted of 44 pullets, 42 hens one and one-half years old, and 3 cockerels, a total of 89, or four more than the original number, but less pullets and worth about the same money. Now if a man can care for 500 hens they would yield an income of \$600 per year. While an old man, an invalid, or perhaps a woman, might gain some dollars this way, it seems to me that an able-bodied man with intelligence enough to care for hens properly to make them pay, would be capable of earning more money than that as a salary man at some other business.

F. R. POTTLE.

Editor Eastern Poultryman:

Your offer of a prize is bringing out some very interesting items in regard to expense of keeping poultry, and as there are several things I want to mention, I am going to trouble you with an epistle. I am not seeking your prize, as I cannot tell just what it costs me to keep a hen a year. My chickens are fed from the same lots of feed and grain as they mature and cows, horses, hogs, etc., are also fed from some of the bins.

However, I can tell how much it is costing me per day at present very nearly.

The fact is so apparent it does not need mentioning, that as the price of grain fluctuates, the cost one month or one year may be much more or less than another.

I have two pens of pullets, forty-five in each, side by side. One pen contains early hatched birds, the other late hatched. I am feeding as follows to each pen daily, varying the amount and kind as I find necessary.

Average cost, beef scraps 25 cents, whole corn 35 cents, corn meal 3 cents, bran 3 cents, oats fed in straw estimated at 35 cents, making \$1.55 for the forty-five daily. Having clover hay, when

feeding it to stock, I thresh it lightly and save the chaff, in lieu of cut clover or clover meal. I find it very good, the fowls eating it in mash, with evident relish, leaving such coarse parts as happen to be in it, which is a small per cent. Cabbages and turnips for green food, and potatoes or squashes or pumpkins boiled and mixed in mash, also form a part of ration.

The cost of clover and green food I cannot estimate, grit and shell also forms a very small item. I find this is fully as much as the pullets which are laying will consume, and not as much as the later hatched want, so I vary accordingly, also as the droppings indicate any looseness of the bowels, I cut out beef scraps and green food in part or entirely. On this diet the early birds began laying in November and early December, and have done very well, paying a good profit as the winter has advanced. The late hatched birds have helped to eat up the profit and are just beginning to lay. In considering this fact and also that the later birds have not attained as good size as the early ones, I have decided not to hatch any chickens after May 1.

I feed corn in a deep litter composed of broken straw and earth mixed, forking the litter over and burying it from six to ten inches deep. If the weather is very cold I feed corn at noon in same way, otherwise oats, and at night mash. As wheat is so expensive, I have used more corn than usual, and work the fowls hard to prevent excess of fat, allowing five square feet per fowl.

As I am a novice yet, I do not submit this as a criterion for others, and may find occasion to make many changes myself, but so far I am obtaining good results.

I would like to ask through the columns of the POULTRYMAN, how much it averages to cost to raise chickens of the American breeds to maturity, and also what value is put on hen droppings as a fertilizer? As a standard I will say how much is it worth per barrel? I have used the droppings under corn and obtained as good results from the manure from a hundred fowls as I should from ten or twelve bags of fertilizer, so I set it as worth during a year about fifteen dollars per hundred fowls. I have heard of a man in Vermont who keeps 3,000 hens for the manure, and considers the other income as by-products, so I think my estimate of value may be low.

The article in the last POULTRYMAN by Mr. Peacock, regarding turkeys, brings to my mind the exhibit at the Portland Show from "The Farms," Old Orchard. The attendant told me that they have six acres fenced in with wide poultry net, and part of it is wooded, so the turkeys have free range in a limited degree, and do not trouble the neighbors, are not caught by

foxes, and as they run almost in the original wild state and roost in the trees they are said to be free from cholera. That seems a very good idea to me. Of course the outlay for fence would be large, but I see no reason why turkeys and sheep might not run on the same ground and so cut down the expense, or rather increase the income.—I think sheep would run against poultry fence if the territory was not too small. There certainly must be a good profit in turkeys at present prices if losses are not too great, and sheep, i. e. good sheep, are said to be very profitable, and poultry netting of sufficient quantity to fence in a large lot should be purchased at a large discount from retail prices.

The last poultry netting I bought was 45 cents per hundred square feet and at that rate a hundred dollars would put a six-foot fence around quite a large lot.

ELI C. WADSWORTH.

Raising Market Ducks.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

We find in raising Pekin Ducks for market, work that is both pleasant and profitable, and don't know of any other occupation in whatever line of industry, that will yield so large an income from the amount of money invested as a small flock of Pekins. The one necessary starting point is first of all good, healthy, vigorous breeding birds. This means a good deal more than many suppose. Birds that have been inbred, ill-fed and kept without exercise to any extent, should be cast quickly aside by the inexperienced hand. Given healthy, vigorous breeders that have had free water range, the amateur has half the battle won in raising his young ducklings. A common rough boarded shed with roof papered and sides and end cracks batten with laths makes just as good a breeding pen for ducks as though it was an elaborate affair.

Keep them dry and well bedded with clean oat straw about twice a week, or as often as they get it damp and dirty. Leave a sash open in front of the house, as the ducks will sweat a good deal during the night and will frost the interior all over, and it will melt during the day and wet everything all up. We open the door of our houses wide open every day, unless it should be too cold and windy, and this keeps them perfectly dry always. Keep your pens dry and you won't have any lame ducks.

Give them a good roomy yard with water range, if possible; plenty of grit and shell, and all the green food they will eat. We compose our mash of bran, meal middlings, cut clover and beef scraps and we have always got a satisfactory egg yield and high fertility.

Our ducks start to lay in February and although this might be called starting rather late by some breeders, we have no desire for them to start any earlier as early eggs are most always nearly or all infertile. If your ducks start in by Feb. 15 it is plenty early enough for this region, and in two or three weeks time you should be getting from twenty to twenty-two eggs daily from twenty-five layers. The Leghorn cannot compete with a Pekin duck when she once starts in to lay. It always seemed to me as though they were trying to see which one could lay the most eggs before missing a day. Go out in the morning and pull over the straw in the corners of the house and you will find them all stowed away in great shape—but a sight that does one's heart good.

Hatching should be done altogether in incubators and the ducks should be raised altogether by brooders, as the old-fashioned way is simply behind the times. It is best not to keep your eggs over two weeks at most before placing them in the machine, and once a week for setting is far better. We never make but one test, except on very few occasions, and we usually test on the fifth or sixth day as the germ is then perfectly visible, so there can be no cause for error. When your ducklings hatch, keep them in the machine for twenty-four hours, but don't shut the door tight. Stick a match in the crack for a wedge, and give them a little fresh air. Have your brooder about ninety when you first put the ducklings in, but if the weather isn't too cold you will be surprised how quick they will get used to no heat whatever in the brooder.

Last summer we had ducks in cold pens at three weeks old and they thrived and grew wonderfully—with plenty of good, dry bedding. Give your youngsters plenty of good coarse sand in boxes and keep it wet, and mix sand with their food which should consist of simply bran, meal middlings and cut green food of any sort and beef scraps. Make up your mind that it all depends on you as to whether they will be off to market in ten weeks or not. All you will have to do is simply sling feed and they will do their part if you do yours. You can fairly see them grow and towards the last end increase the corn meal and beef scraps and at ten weeks use the knife, and see if you do not think you are amply repaid for your time and trouble.

FRED. L. DAVIS.

The Laying Hen.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Every one has his favorite breed. For me the Rose Comb Brown Leghorn. Some claim Leghorns won't lay in winter; now whoever makes that claim is greatly mistaken.

I have had the breed for several years and I have always found them great winter layers. Of course they must have warm quarters and the right kind of food; and there comes the question, what does a hen require to make her lay. Like the lady who made the inquiry of the poultryman his reply was, a hen will eat anything but board-nails and bricks.

A hen should have a variety of grains, green stuff, and last but not least, green cut bone. Most people have already learned the fact that green cut bone is only eggs in another form and are taking advantage of it.

Bone cutters are now within the reach of all, and as they will pay for themselves in a short time it is unwise to do without one.

M. H. GRINDLE.

N. Penobscot, Me.

A number of members of the Fitchburg Poultry Association met recently at Leominster and voted to transfer the Association from Fitchburg to Leominster on account of inconvenience of hall in Fitchburg, also to name it the Leominster Poultry Association. The show will be held at Music Hall, Leominster, February 8-10. The officers elected are: President, A. A. Tisdale; vice-president, M. H. Bosworth; auditor, I. C. Greene; superintendent of hall, F. D. Burdette, all of Leominster; secretary, Henry A. Benedict; vice-president, J. A. Ashline; treasurer, J. Lee Frost of Fitchburg; vice-president and assistant secretary, L. H. Brown, Lunenburg.

COMBINING POULTRY WITH OTHER WORK.

A Few Hints on Some of the Industries that Might, with Profit, be Combined with Poultry.

Poultry keeping appeals strongest to most people because of its adaptability as a combination with so many other different lines of work. In some respects poultry keeping practically demands the carrying on of some other lines of work in order to make the most profit possible from one's labor. Take for instance fruit growing. It is absolutely necessary for best results with poultry to give them access to shade of some kind and for this purpose nothing is better than plum trees and no tree fruit does better in all localities or yields quicker returns. Plum trees provide shade as soon as warm weather comes in the spring and they drop their leaves early in the fall soon as the warm weather is over. They bear the second and third year after planting and do unusually well in poultry yards, yielding large crops as a result of the enriching of the soil with the poultry droppings. The fruit sells quite readily in most markets at from one dollar and a half to two dollars per bushel and furnishes one of the choicest of preserves for one's own table.

The poultry droppings are one of the most valuable of fertilizers and on an ordinary poultry plant there is a considerable quantity gathered from under the roosts in the course of a year. These can be advantageously used in enriching a plot of garden soil, where small fruits and vegetables may be grown in abundance. A garden of this kind should produce a supply of mangels for the feeding of the fowls during their winter confinement. Market gardening can be combined with poultry keeping, although not to quite as good advantage as some other lines, as the business requires too much time away from home disposing of the produce, unless handled on a large enough scale to keep several persons busy. A small plot of ground in small fruit makes a very nice combination with poultry. Raspberries and strawberries particularly, as the extra help needed can be readily put on for the short time required to harvest and market the crop and the remainder of the season one is free to give their attention to the poultry.

But of all the combinations I know of I believe bees and poultry is about the best as they work together to the very best advantage. The bees require practically no attention all winter when the poultryman is busy working for winter eggs and in the spring they require but very little care until the last of May or first of June when the rush of the spring's hatching is about over and the poultryman begins to breathe freely. Another good point about the care of the bees is that they need very little attention except during the middle of the day when the poultry require the least attention. The most of the work in bee keeping comes in June and July after which there is little to see to except the marketing of the year's product which may be done at one's convenience. There is a good demand for first class honey neatly prepared for the market most anywhere and the amount that will be consumed when the locality is thoroughly canvassed will surprise the most sanguine.

Where one is situated so as to grow all the small grain and corn needed for their

poultry they have advantages that go a long way towards insuring them the largest possible profit from their fowls. If the grain fields are located so as to be within reasonable range of the coops where the young chicks are raised and the youngsters are allowed free range, they will be large enough to pick up most of the waste grain left in the field after the grain has been harvested and stacked out of their reach. Then when the grain is threshed the straw pile will furnish considerable for them even with the best kind of threshing. In fact there is nothing to take the place of poultry for converting the waste materials of a small farm into marketable products.

Poultry are very fond of milk either sweet or sour and a few cows can be profitably kept on a poultry farm to furnish skim milk for the fowls. Milk makes the best thing obtainable for mixing the mash food with and will largely take the place of other animal foods for the laying hens, and all who have ever had the golden butter and rich cream and milk from their own cows, know the advantages that a few cows are to one's own table not to speak of the weekly income the extra butter brings.

There is no longer any question but what poultry are profitable even when kept alone, but how much safer is the business where it can be combined with the other branches of farm work so that each department fits into the other and the waste of one is utilized by the other. Poultry keeping can be engaged in as a side line with almost any business which will allow one time enough to give them careful attention night and morning. Many business men are doing first rate with small flocks under conditions that could hardly be termed favorable. The hen will give a good account of herself under most any kind of a combination if she is given reasonable care.

It is the desire of a great many people to get onto a small farm where they can make a comfortable living without having to work too hard and at the same time live an independent life. Poultry offers one of the very best leaders for such a place and pays as much money for the labor and money invested as any of them. To one who has a love for the country, nothing is much more attractive than a small farm well managed with a fine flock of pure bred fowls, a few cows, a nice garden of vegetables and small fruits together with apple and plum orchards and fertile fields to provide food for all the stock produced.

True it requires capital to get into such a business, but one can make a good living from as small an investment in this way as in most any business they can enter and the advantages otherwise far outweigh those of the other enterprises. On a place of this kind one is able to be at home with their family. And places of this nature offer the best possible conditions in which to have children grow up and such a home will always be looked back upon with memories that grow dearer as the years come and go in their after life. Such a life gives one ample opportunity to develop such lines as are most congenial and keep the others in a secondary place. Diversity of the work on a small farm of this kind has a tendency to keep up the interest and make the work more attractive and less irksome than where one line is followed exclusively.

The pleasure we can obtain in the work of making a living is no small part of the compensation to take into consideration, for if we do not enjoy it as we

go along and while we are in the work we are very apt to never enjoy it at all. Too many are waiting until they have accomplished some particular object before they expect to enjoy the results of their work, but that's all wrong, those objects are always in the future, for as soon as we have accomplished one thing there has appeared on our horizon another something to be accomplished or attained before we can feel free to enjoy the results of our work. The fact is there is more real enjoyment in accomplishing than in the actual results themselves and we should not allow ourselves to be cheated out of the pleasures there are in the work of attaining the objects set before us. To live in the present and embrace the opportunities and pleasures of each day as they come, is to realize the most and the best of the future which is continually just beyond our reach.—*American Poultry Journal*.

The Freeport Poultry Show.

The second annual exhibition of the Freeport Poultry Association was held Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1904, and was successful in every way. The new coops recently built for the Association were in use. The severe weather interfered somewhat with the attendance. The quality of the exhibits was high, as is shown by the scores given by judges Lambert and Bartlett. The officers of the Association for the past year were: President, Willis Snow, Vice-President, James H. Banks, Secretary, Geo. P. Coffin, Asst. Secretary, John Lunt, Treasurer, L. E. Curtis, all of whom were re-elected for the ensuing year. The awards were placed as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Ck 1, 90½, John P. Leavitt, Topsham, Me.; 2, 90, W. E. Rogers, Auburn, Me.; 3, 90, John P. Leavitt; 4, 90, Mrs. James M. Small, Freeport, Me. Hen 1, 91¼, Howard Hicks, Woodford, Me.; 2, 91, Daniel Stewart, Richmond, Me.; 3, 91, Howard Hicks; 4, 90½, C. F. Jose, So. Portland, Me. Cockerels 1, 92, Lunt & Curtis, Freeport, Me.; 2, 91, I. V. McKenney, West Auburn, Me.; 3, 91, John P. Leavitt; 4, 91, Mrs. James M. Small. Pullets 1, 91¾, John P. Leavitt; 2, 91½, Daniel Stewart; 3, 91, C. F. Jose; 4, 91, Daniel Stewart. Pens 1, 192½, Daniel Stewart; 2, 180, W. E. Rogers; 3, 179 15-16, John P. Leavitt; 4, 179¼, Lunt & Curtis.

White Plymouth Rocks—Cock 1, 93, John P. Leavitt; Hen 1, 2, 92½, 91, John P. Leavitt; 3, 91, Eureka Poultry Farm, Portland; 4, 88½, E. A. Clark, Yarmouth, Me. Cockerels 1, 2, 94, 93, A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Me.; 3, 92, Lunt & Curtis. Pullets 1, 93½, Lunt & Curtis; 2, 3, 93, 92¾, A. P. Winslow; 4, 89, E. A. Clark. Buff Rocks—Cocks 1, 92½, I. V. McKenney; 2, 92¼, Lunt & Curtis; 3, 90, I. V. McKenney. Hen 1, 93¼, Lunt & Curtis; 2, 3, 4, 93, 92½, 92, I. V. McKenney. Cockerels 1, 93¾, James Dorgan, Ellsworth, Me.; 2, 91½, I. V. McKenney; 3, 91½, James H. Banks, Freeport, Me.; 4, 91¼, Lunt & Curtis. Pullets 1, 93, I. V. McKenney; 2, 93, Lunt & Curtis; 3, 92¾, I. V. McKenney; 4, 92¼, Lunt & Curtis. Pens 1, 185 3-16, Lunt & Curtis; 2, 184¼, I. V. McKenney; 3, 183 11-16, James H. Banks.

White Wyandottes—Cocks 1, 92, F. S. Winslow, Freeport, Me.; 2, 90½, Ernest Larrabee, Auburn, Me.; 3, 90, Eureka P. Farm. Hen 1, 93½, F. S. Winslow; 2, 93, Ernest L. Larrabee; 3, 4, 92½, 92, F. S. Winslow. Cockerels 1, 92¼, Ernest L. Larrabee; 2, 92, Allan P. Corey; 3, 91¾, James H. Banks; 4, 90¾, F. S.

Winslow. Pullets 1, 93¼, F. S. Winslow; 2, 3, 93, 93, Ernest L. Larrabee; 4, 92¼, F. S. Winslow. Pens 1, 184¼, Ernest L. Larrabee; 2, 183¼, F. S. Winslow; 3, 181 1-16, James H. Banks.

Buff Wyandottes—Cock 1, 89, hen 1, 93½, Horace P. Rowe, Freeport, Me.; 2, 92½, Eureka P. Farm. Cockerels 1, 91½, pullets 1 92½, Horace P. Rowe.

Golden Wyandottes—Hen 1, 90, cockerels 1, 86¼, pullets 1, 88½, E. A. Clark. S. C. R. I. Reds—Cock 1, 93, Geo. P. Dearborn, W. Falmouth, Me.; 2, 92¼, Willis Snow, Freeport, Me.; 3, 91½, W. A. Richardson, East No. Yarmouth, Me.; 4, 91¼, V. C. Morton, Freeport, Me. Hens 1, 91½, Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Me.; 2, 91¼, Elm Hill Dairy Farm, Hallowell, Me.; 3, 90½, Willis Snow; 4, 90½, V. C. Morton. Cockerels 1, 92½, O. P. Galusha, Richmond, Me.; 2, 92½, Elm Hill Dairy Farm; 3, 92½, M. T. Collins, Freeport, Me.; 4, 92½, R. C. Holston, Cumberland Mills. Pullets 1, 93¼, Geo. P. Dearborn; 2, 93¼, E. T. Perkins, Kennebunkport, Me.; 3, 93½, W. A. Richardson; 4, 92¾, Geo. A. Wiseman & Son, Lewiston, Me. Pens 1, 184 7-16, Willis Snow; 2, 184¾, Geo. P. Dearborn; 3, 183¾, F. C. Moulton, Freeport, Me.; 4, 182 15-16, M. T. Collins.

R. C. R. I. Reds—Cock 1, 91¼, E. T. Perkins; 2, 91, Geo. P. Coffin; 3, 90, H. A. Waite, So. Freeport, Me. Hen 1, 91¼, H. A. Waite; 2, 90, E. T. Perkins; 3, 89½, Geo. P. Coffin; 4, 88¼, H. A. Waite. Cockerels 1, 92½, Geo. P. Coffin; 2, 92½, H. A. Waite; 3, 92¼, E. T. Perkins; 4, 92, H. A. Waite. Pullets 1, 93, Geo. P. Coffin; 1, 93, H. A. Waite; 3, 92¾, E. T. Perkins; 4, 92¼, H. A. Waite. Pens 1, 182 9-16, H. A. Waite; 2, 181 5-16, E. T. Perkins.

Light Brahmas—Cock 1, 91, E. A. Clark; 2, 88½, Edgar Conant, Freeport, Me. Hens 1, 92½, Edgar Conant; 2, 3, 91, 90½, E. A. Clark. Cockerel 1, 90½, E. A. Clark; 89½, H. M. Allen, So. Freeport, Me. Pullets 1, 93, H. M. Allen; 2, 91½, E. A. Clark; 3, 89½, H. M. Allen. Pens 1, 177¼, E. A. Clark.

Dark Brahmas—Cock 1, 91½, C. W. Bennett, Freeport, Me. Hen 1, 2, 92½, 92¼, C. W. Bennett; 3, 91½, Edgar W. Conant.

Buff Cochins—Cockerel 1, 89, E. E. Carney, Freeport, Me.

Black Langshan—Cock 1, hen 1, 2, 3, Geo. P. Coffin. Pullets 1, Eureka P. Farm.

White Langshan—Hen 1, 2, 3, Geo. P. Coffin.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock 1, 91¼, Melville Thomas, Brunswick, Me.; 2, 91, W. C. Anderson, Freeport, Me.; 3, 90, Elm Hill Dairy Farm. Hen 1, 91½, Melville Thomas; 2, 91½, Elm Hill Dairy Farm; 3, 91½, Melville Thomas. Cockerels 1, 92¾, Elm Hill Dairy Farm; 2, 3, 92, 91½, Melville Thomas. 4, 89½, W. C. Anderson. Pullets 1, 92, Elm Hill Dairy Farm; 2, 91½, Melville Thomas; 3, 91, W. C. Anderson; 4, 90½, Melville Thomas. Pen 1, 184¾, Elm Hill Dairy Farm; 2, 182 9-16, Robert N. Henry, Portland.

S. C. White Leghorns—Cock 1, 91½, Frank Howgate, Sanford, Me. Hen 1, 92¼, Frank Howgate. Cockerels 1, 2, 91¼, 91¼, M. P. Cushing, Freeport, Me.; 3, 90½, Frank Howgate; 4, 90½, M. P. Cushing. Pullets 1, 91¾, Frank Howgate; 2, 3, 91¼, 91, M. P. Cushing. Pens 1, 181¾, M. P. Cushing.

W. C. Black Polish—Cockerel 1, 93¾, H. A. Waite. Pullets 1, 90½, H. A. Waite.

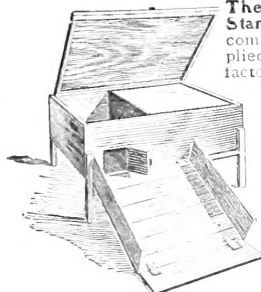
Buff Cochins—All to Lunt & Curtis.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President,

Extends Greeting and Wishes Everybody a Happy and Prosperous 1905.

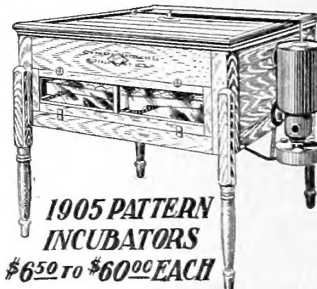
The past year (1904) has been by far the most successful and progressive in the history of this company, and we have always made it our business to "set the pace." We have made many important new additions to our line and have materially improved all old patterns. "Competition is the Life of Trade," and for the year 1905 we Challenge Competition both as to Quality and Prices.



Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder, 60 to 75 chicks, all complete, \$7.50.

The New Improved Thermostat and Regulating Device of the 1905 pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators, is the highest type of scientific self-adjustment, combined with durability and practical working value that has ever been applied to an incubator. You can't make it go wrong. It is set right in the factory and stays that way. The Patented Exclusive Features of Cyphers Incubators, enable us to positively warrant and guarantee all Standard Cyphers, Patent-Diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating, and Self-regulating Incubators. Sold under registered trade mark. The following guarantee backs every sale made by this company or any of its authorized agents:

1905 Guarantee: That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us, within ninety days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be returned.



1905 PATTERN INCUBATORS \$65.00 to \$60.00 EACH

The Cyphers Company's New Policy

This Company, both as a matter of pride and a matter of profit, is determined to serve faithfully the interests of its customers to the limit of its ability. It is the habit of the business world to enlarge its profits to the greatest possible extent—and pocket the proceeds! Cyphers Incubator Company is conducting its business on a different plan.

During the coming season it positively will share its profits with its customers.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS has been made possible by reducing "the cost of production," as the direct result of increased capital, a larger manufacturing plant and improved machinery. In keeping with our new policy we now offer our patrons the large saving we have accomplished, and quote the following low prices on our Standard Incubators for 1905:

Our \$14.—60 Egg Size Incubator for \$12.00.

Our \$29.—220 Egg Size Incubator for \$24.00.

Our \$20.—120 Egg Size Incubator for \$17.00.

Our \$37.—360 Egg Size Incubator for \$30.00.

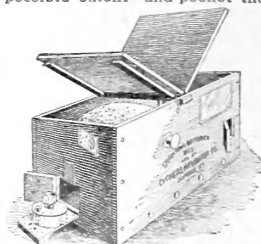
Our \$58.—440 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for \$48.00.

Our \$78.—720 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for \$60.00.

Two Special Low Priced Incubators: Farm-Economy, 100 Egg Capacity, \$10.00. Boy's Choice, 50 Egg Capacity, \$6.50. These are practical, reliable hatching with nothing cheap about them but the price.

Two New Styles of Brooders: Storm King, an outdoor brooder, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively. The Hare-Curtis Hygienic brooder—see opposite page.

Send today for Complete Catalogue and Guide. Please mention this paper.



Storm King Outdoor Brooder, Two Sizes, 50 and 100 chicks, \$6.00 and \$8.00 each.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

White Cochins Bantams—Cock 1, 93¹/₂, hen 1, 93¹/₄, 2, 93¹/₄, 3, 92¹/₂, cockerel 1, 92¹/₂, pullet 1, 94¹/₄, 2, 92¹/₂, 3, 91¹/₄, pen 1, 186³/₄, Geo. P. Coffin.

Buff Orpingtons—All to W. W. Fish, Freeport, Me.

Salmon Faverolles—All to Geo. A. Wiseman & Son.

Ermine Faverolles—All to Geo. A. Wiseman & Son.

Black Javas—All to A. E. Blackstone, Freeport, Me.

Black African Geese—All to George Carney.

Roman Ducks—All to Edgar W. Co-nant.

Gray Call Ducks—All to Eureka P. Farm.

PURE BRED MALES,

And Their Value to Practical Poultry Growers.

The pure-bred male is exerting a tremendous influence upon the quality of the poultry flock everywhere. An enormous business in the aggregate is done every season in this country in the sale of pure-bred cockerels for breeding purposes and the business will continue to grow as more of those who are engaged in poultry culture come to get acquainted with the results obtained from the introduction of these pure-bred males into their flocks.

With the aid of male birds from a well-bred flock of some pure breed, a flock of common fowls can be greatly improved in uniformity, in size, and in egg producing ability in the first generation and their

profitableness greatly enhanced from a comparatively small investment in the males introduced into the flock. Especially is the gain great, where cockerels are purchased from some strain which has exceptional merit in the purely practical qualities.

That there is a very great difference in the profit winning capacity of different strains of pure-bred fowls is not as generally recognized as it should be, for the benefit of those who are purchasers of pure-bred stock for commercial purposes, but it is a fact that some strains have been very systematically selected and bred for the valuable characteristics of persistency in egg production and in size and market quality and birds from such flocks are worth considerably more for breeding purposes than they would be worth if coming from a pure-bred flock of careless haphazard breeding.

The grading up of flocks of common fowls with pure-bred males is a matter that should receive more attention than it has at the hands of the farmers throughout the northwest, and in most instances where it has been attempted it should be followed up more systematically. There is comparatively little gain in the quality of a flock where pure-bred cockerels of two or three breeds are allowed to run promiscuously with a flock or where cockerels of four or five different breeds are used alternately for that number of seasons. One cannot expect anything like uniformity in a flock receiving such treatment and uniformity is one of the most essential characteristics in the successful and profitable management of any lot of fowls.

One cannot expect anything like uniform results from a lot of hens which range all the way from the small, nervous, active, Leghorn type to the large, docile type of the mammoth Cochins and Brahmas.

The care and feed that would be proper for one would be altogether inadequate for the requirements of the hens of the other extreme in type. One of them would do well on the same ration; one would be able to gather a large portion of their food on the range in summer, while the larger and less active hens would practically starve to death if dependent on hustling for their food on the range along with them. No, there is only one way profitably to grade up a flock of common hens and that is by having some definite plan and object in view and sticking right to it year after year. One should take time to decide fully what breed or variety of pure-bred fowls he wants to grade up his flock to and every time he purchases a new male get one of the same breed.

In following up a system like this one will, in three or four year, have a flock which to all intents and purposes, from a practical standpoint is as good as a flock of pure-bred fowls. The strongest argument in favor of the introduction of pure-bred cockerels as breeders into a flock of common hens is that the first generation of young stock is all half his blood and the entire flock of pullets is greatly improved in their practical qualities for the second season's work, and all the cockerels of the first season are enough larger and improved enough in quality over the common stock of the previous season's production to sell easily for enough more to pay the original cost many times over.

Cockerels for practical purposes should be purchased early and for that matter the same could be as well said of all cockerels intended for breeding purposes exclusively, but the cockerels purchased particularly for improving the practical, money earning capacity of a flock in market eggs and poultry should be bought not later than November or early in December for several very good sound reasons. In the first place that is the season when such birds are for sale in the largest numbers and when the market is best supplied we all know is the best time to buy, because at this time one can buy an early hatched well developed cockerel as cheap, or possibly cheaper, than he could buy a later hatched inferior bird three or four months later. Besides the cockerel will give better results if he is removed from the other males and kept by himself, or allowed with his mates during the winter and with no other males to bother him, and the early eggs are then fertilized and ready for hatching and it is well known that the early chicks are the money makers on a commercial poultry plant. Besides these advantages there is the possibility of not being able to get the kind of a cockerel one wants later on. Any breeder of poultry who is known to have good stock makes it a point to utilize all the poultry house room available on his place for wintering his choicest specimens, breeders of merit that will sell for a good price and pay him well to go to the expense and bother of wintering. If he has any cockerels which are defective in fancy points, but are fine practical breeding birds, he usually either sells them as breeders in the fall at a medium to low price or puts them on the market as dressed poultry and the result is, those who wait to buy until late in the winter or the next spring often are disappointed to find that they are unable to get what they want. Almost every spring I have had to return orders for birds of this quality because I had none left; while if the orders had come at the right season every one of them could have been filled to the complete satisfaction of the customers, and this is a common experience of breeders of good stock.

There is no questioning the great value of pure-bred cockerels for breeding purposes. They pay the biggest kind of interest on the money invested and the time to buy them is in November when one can get exactly what they want at reasonable prices.—*Victor D. Caneday, in Poultry Herald.*

Gold Medal on Incubators.

The gold medal was awarded the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, October 12, by the Superior Jury of Awards on the Standard Cyphers Incubators. A complete exhibit of these world-famous hatchers was made by the manufacturers in the Agricultural Building during the entire six months of the exhibit, and a separate and still larger display of Cyphers Incubators and brooders, hatching and brooding hundreds of chicks, was made in Pavilion during poultry show dates, where thousands of visitors saw them in operation. The International Jury of Awards in awarding the gold medal to the Cyphers Incubator Company on its Standard machines, pronounced them to be "practically perfect incubators," inasmuch as this was the only basis on which the gold medal could be awarded under the rule of the Expo-

sition Board of Managers. Silver and bronze medals also were awarded.

The Complete Catalogue and Poultryman's Guide for 1905 contains twenty photographic reproductions of gold and silver medals awarded the Cyphers Incu-



bators and Brooders in England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Bohemia and other foreign countries. This book, which consists of 212 pages, 8x11 inches in size, and contains many interesting and valuable features relating to "Poultry Keeping for Profit," will be mailed free to those of our readers who will mention the EASTERN POULTRYMAN when writing for a copy and will send the Cyphers Incubator Company at their home offices, Buffalo, N. Y., the names and addresses of two neighbors or friends who are interested in money making with fowls.

The Milltown, N. B., Show.

The International Poultry and Pet Stock Association's first annual exhibition was held January 5, 6 and 7, at Milltown, N. B. The weather conditions were the worst that could be imagined. Beginning with a blocking snow storm that delayed transportation Wednesday and Thursday, followed by severe weather Friday with the thermometer registering thirty-four below, and terminating in a drenching rain Saturday. About 300 birds were on exhibition, and the general quality was excellent, with specimens of especial merit in the Barred and White Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn classes. Geo. P. Coffin scored the entire show and placed the awards as follows:

Light Brahmas—Herbert Gardner, Calais, 1st cock; 1st and 2nd hen. Howard Eye, Calais, 1st pen.

Buff Cochins—Geo. Irvin, Milltown, N. B., 1st and 2nd hen; 1st pen.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—D. A. Ryan, Calais, 1st and 2nd cock; 1st, 3rd and 4th cockerel; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Walter Norwood, Milltown, N. B., 3rd cock. W. Fox, Calais, 3rd and 4th hen; 4th pullet, Chas. Kirk, Milltown, N. B., 2nd cockerel.

White Plymouth Rocks—Chas. Kirk, 1st cock; 3rd hen. Herbert Gardner, 2nd cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th hen. A. H. Jones, Calais, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets. Quinton Ayers, Calais, 1st pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Wm. Murray, Milltown, N. B., 1st cock; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet.

White Wyandottes—Chas. Kirk, 1st cock; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st and 2nd cockerel. A. H. Jones, 2nd cock.

Buff Wyandottes—Chas. Kirk, 1st pen.

Rhode Island Reds—Simon Giberson, 1st cockerel; 1st pullet.

Brown Leghorns—Horace Kenney, Calais, 1st cock; 1st and 2nd tie; 3rd and 4th cockerel; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Walter Norwood, 3rd and 4th hen; 4th pullet. Quinton Ayers, Calais, 1st and 2nd cockerel tie.

White Leghorns—Frank McCaw, 1st cock; 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen.

Rose Comb White Leghorn—John Heaton, Milltown, N. B., 1st cockerel.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Geo. Irvin, Milltown, N. B., 1st cock; 1st pen. H. Maxwell, 2nd cock; 1st hen.

Golden Crested Polish—Chas. Gildart, Milltown, Me., 1st and 2nd hen. James Fleming, Milltown, Me., 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet.

Houdans—Chas. Kirk, 1st cock; 1st hen.

Black Games—P. Casey, 1st cock; 1st cockerel.

Black Red Games—J. Ryan, Calais, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd hens.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Robert Todd, Milltown, N. B., 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen.

Black Game Bantams—James Kenney, 1st cock; 1st hen.

Pigeon Game Bantams—Joe Smith, 1st cock; 1st hen.

In the pigeon department Chas. Gildart took the following prizes: 1st and 2nd Black Magpie, 1st and 2nd Checkered Homers; 1st and 2nd Buff Fantails, 2nd, 3rd and 4th White Fantails, 1st and 2nd Black Fantails, 1st Blue Fantails, 1st Black-winged Turbets, 1st Yellow-winged Turbets, 1st White Turbets, 1st Blue Owls, 1st Red Tumblers, 1st Buff-booted Tumblers, 1st White-booted Tumblers, 1st Red-booted Tumblers, 1st and 2nd Nuns, 1st Buff Tumblers, 1st and 2nd Magpies.

White Fantails—James Fleming, 1st.

Bronze Turkeys—Frank Casey, 1st hen.

Pekin Ducks—A. L. Rosborough, St. Stephens, 1st drake and 2nd duck.

Pheasants—Robert L. Todd, 1st cock, 1st hen.

American Buff Plymouth Rock Club.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club was held in connection with the Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, January 4, 1905.

In the absence of the president and vice-presidents the meeting was presided over by A. C. Hawkins.

The following officers were elected for the present year: President, A. C. Hawkins; western vice-president, B. E. Johnson; eastern vice-president, C. L. Pensyl; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Denny; executive committee, M. F. Delano, C. A. Morton, and F. C. Shepherd, in addition to the president and secretary.

A large exhibit of splendid quality of Buff Rocks was made at this show.

The secretary's report shows the Club to be actively interested in the advancement of the variety. In addition to the silver cup, ribbons and cash specials offered at Madison Square Garden, silver cups were offered at Fostoria, Ohio, Peoria, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Moberly, Mo., Lititz, Pa., Raleigh, N. C., Webster City, Iowa, Middletown, Conn., Boston, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y.

Every breeder who is not a member of the Club should join at once. Send three cents for postage for the fine catalogue published last season, to

W. C. DENNY, Sec.
Rochester, N. Y.

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Make all remittances payable to GEO. P. COFFIN,
Freeport, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-
tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
ideas of mutual interest.

JANUARY, 1905.

Our New Year's resolution: "To make
the EASTERN POULTRYMAN more inter-
esting, instructive and inspiring than ever
before." To this end we ask and shall
undoubtedly receive the hearty support
and cooperation of our readers who are
scattered from Newfoundland to South
Australia, and from Alaska to Brazil.
Please bear in mind, dear reader, that
the POULTRYMAN is not *our* paper, but
your paper, whose columns are freely
opened to contributions from all who are
interested in poultry raising.

It is not the purpose of the publishers,
nor of its editors, to make the POULTRY-
MAN a medium for expressing their own
sentiments nor exploiting their own ideas
but it is their purpose to make the paper
a veritable "Round Table" for all to re-
late their own experience of success or
failure, to ask for and to give informa-
tion pertaining to the different phases of
the work in order that we may profit by
the mistakes of others and they in turn
may learn from us so that many pitfalls
and snares may be avoided of whose ex-
istence we should not be aware only
through the school of personal experi-
ence, instructive, although expensive it
may be.

There are many poultry keepers who
will say, "There are lots of things I
should like to write about but I cannot
put my thoughts into writing very well."
True, perhaps, but never mind the pol-
ished writing part. Just jot your sugges-
tions down on paper and send them
along and the editor will put them into
shape for you; that's a part of his busi-
ness.

The fourth annual exhibit of the Maine
Poultry Association has passed into his-
tory, but the good which it did lives on
in the poultry world. There are men to-
day who declare that a well organized
poultry show is a benefit only to the men
of large means who breed for feathers
only. What a misleading statement.
The poultry show benefits all and if it
proves of more benefit to any class of
poultrymen it is a greater benefit to the
utility side of the industry. Here practi-
cal poultrymen can compare different
breeds side by side, listen to the lectures
on modern methods in poultry keeping
by eminent specialists, investigate the
merits of the most approved appliances
used in the industry and decide from his
own point of observation which is the
best for his own use, and above all, ex-
change experiences with brother poultry-
keepers, who, like himself, are seeking
for more information. Give us more
poultry shows organized and conducted
on broad lines and the industry cannot
fail to be prospered.

The beginner is always with us, for
they, like empires, rise, flourish, and de-
cay. Doubtless there are many who are
contemplating entering upon the work
but hardly know how to begin. When
an inexperienced person ventures to em-
bark in poultry raising, he can adopt no
better matter for his own good than to
follow closely the advice of Josh Billings
who said: "To go fast, go slow."

There is a good deal of difference be-
tween poultry keeping on paper and the
actual work. If one knows nothing of
the work let him begin by keeping a few
hens, say ten or a dozen. Select pure
bred birds. Study their habits carefully;
visit your neighbors who are more expe-
rienced in the work than you. Observe
how, when, and what they feed. Note
the condition of the house in point of
heat, ventilation, litter upon the floor and
cleanliness of the dropping board.
Adopt all their ways which commend
themselves to you and reject that which
appears of no use. Subscribe for two or
three good poultry papers. Read them
carefully and critically, but do not of
necessity feel that you must digest all
that you read. Study intelligently the
subject of feeds and lastly do not fail to
keep a careful account of all receipts and
expenditures. If, at the end of the first
year you still enjoy the work and find it
to be profitable, double the capacity of
your plant and proceed as before. At
the expiration of three full years, if you
have devoted careful attention to the
work in all its details and wish to extend
operations so as to keep 300 or 400 hens,
you would reasonably be expected to
make a success.

In the minds of every beginner there
are doubts as to how he should begin.
There are two ways, either by purchas-
ing stock or purchasing eggs. Just at
this season of the year there can hardly
be but one way. Begin by purchasing
stock. In case one purchases stock, he
must have some place in which to keep
them. If possible, put the hens in a
house by themselves. So far as the house
is concerned, there can be no hard and
fast rule other than to refrain from build-
ing an expensive house. A hen is not a
fastidious creature and will lay as well in
a piano box house as she will lay in a
house nicely clapboarded and painted.
In many cases a person will build a fifty-
dollar house into which he will put some
fifty-cent birds. Better build an inexpen-
sive house and get some extra good
stock. The house will deteriorate; the
stock should improve.

So far as the kind of a house to build
is concerned, opinions vary. Some peo-
ple prefer the open-front house used at
the Maine Experiment Station, while
others like the closed style of house.
For my own use, I prefer neither, rather
a happy medium. My houses are con-
structed so that they are open in front
whenever I desire it and closed when I
deem best. They front the south and
have good-sized windows hinged so as
to open and shut easily. Upon the floor
are six or eight inches of litter. My
houses are constructed of square-edged
boards which cost \$12.00 per thousand
and are covered on the top and sides
with Neponset roofing paper. They
suit my purpose admirably, being wind
and water proof and sufficiently warm as
to prevent the combs of my male birds
from freezing even in this cold weather.
Every pleasant day when the tempera-
ture is not too severe, I open the win-
dows in the morning and let them re-
main open all day. This thoroughly airs
out the house and keeps the litter in the
best possible condition. When it is cold,
the windows remain closed. By this ar-
rangement I can control the temperature
of the houses to my entire satisfaction.
Of course, if I should let the houses re-
main closed all of the time, regardless of
heat or cold, the interior would become
frosted and wet, while the litter in a short
time would be frozen solid. I asked
Prof. Gowell during his talk at the Port-
land show if he did not find their houses
too cold for the males in the most severe
weather and he stated that when it was
very cold the males were placed in coops
where they would not freeze their combs.

At this season of the year it is not so
much houses that we are interested in as
it is how to produce the largest number
of eggs and how to mate up our pens for
the best results for the coming hatching
season for it is almost time to begin.

In the matter of prolific layers no one thing will bring about that most satisfactory result; rather it is the product of several different things which work together for good, viz.: chicks must be hatched from known layers, must have a rapid, thrifty growth, must be comfortably housed, and lastly must be well cared for. Granting, then, that the first three conditions have been complied with, I will now turn my attention briefly to the subject of feeds.

When a person first begins to keep hens and reads the poultry papers very carefully as to how, when, and what to feed, he finds so many different methods that he is more puzzled than ever and eventually decides to try them all in rotation. A pretty sure way to have an empty egg basket.

After experimenting for some little time I finally settled upon the following scheme which suits me at least and seems to be what the hen requires if eggs are what a person desires. In the morning and at noon a scant pint of oats, wheat, or barley. At night, a warm mash composed of bran and what is termed in this locality as "horse-feed," being equal parts of corn and oats ground together. The scant pint of cereal mentioned above is for fifteen fowls and for mash I put in enough so they can clean up the trough in six or eight minutes. Formerly I gave the mash in the morning, but my occupation makes it more convenient to give it at night. So far as the egg yield is concerned, I see no particular difference. Of course the birds must also have grit and water. I use skim milk a good deal and find that it is a splendid drink for the hens and increases their prolificacy. It is particularly good for growing chicks.

* * *

There are a good many people who do not believe in—or profess not to at least—standard or pure bred fowls. Now, there are but few of us who do not take a great deal of pride in our chickens or hens, and to the most of us a flock that is uniform in color is a pleasing sight. Occasionally, however, I find a person who says he prefers to have as many colors in his flocks as there were in Joseph's coat, as they are restful to the eyes. To one of a speculative turn of mind, I will confess that there may be some pleasure in owning such a flock as it would keep one constantly guessing as to what colors his next flock would contain. Now, it is just as easy to have a flock that is nearly uniform in colors as to have one of all colors, if one so desires. Simply get some pure bred stock, then use some care in your matings and the desired result will be obtained.

* * *

Now is the time when many breeders are thinking of adding some new blood to their flocks by purchasing a male to

head the pen. Sometimes it is like a lottery, but oftentimes it is not. If you want something in the way of stock, write one or two breeders who have birds of undoubted merit, and whose reputation for uprightness is good. Tell him what you want and what you expect to pay. Nine times out of ten you will be satisfied. If you are not satisfied, just write the shipper and state your case frankly; it is the only fair way of doing.

Don't expect, however, to get a male bird for seventy-five cents or a dollar. The people who pay that amount for a bird usually get cheated. If you want something pretty good for a male it will cost from three dollars up, according to the quality of the bird and the disposition of the seller. In the past four or five years, thousands of dollars have been sent out of Maine to noted breeders in other states for choice stock and eggs, and the result is a marked improvement in native stock, in fact, it will hold its own with any stock.

* * *

One of the pleasant features of attending a poultry show is the many pleasant acquaintances one will make. One of the whole-hearted fanciers whom it was my pleasure to meet, in Portland, at the State Show, for the first time, was Mr. Geo. P. Dearborn, of West Falmouth, who had brought along a good string of S. C. Rhode Island Reds. When the awards were placed, he found his birds were right up among the winners, which was somewhat of a surprise to himself and a pleasure as well. Encouraged by his first venture, he took a good entry to the Freeport Show—a red-hot Rhode Island Red town—where he again got into the money in good shape. Mr. Dearborn has the real article in Reds, is a mighty good fellow to meet, and will undoubtedly give value received to all who want some nice Reds.

* * *

Another fancier who has the courage of his convictions is Mr. Roscoe Copeland, of Dexter, breeder of White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins Bantams. He always brings a good string of birds and never goes home without a lot of premiums.

* * *

In the paragraph on feeds, no mention of meat was made, which was an omission. In the season when all insect life is still, hens must have something in the shape of meat. Much has been said and written about fresh cut green bone as being the best form to give to the hens. Opinions differ. After trying both fresh cut green bone and a good quality of beef scrap, I now use the beef scrap entirely. The results with me are as good as with the fresh cut green bone and there's no labor in preparing it. Prof. Gowell also states that he uses the beef scrap instead

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Twenty incubators sold first
year; 20,000 sold in 1903. Went
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of 385 first prizes. Write for
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of the green cut bone, and finds no especial difference in results.

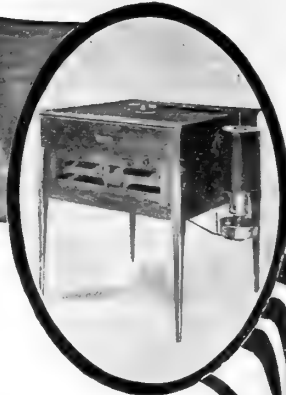
* * *

In conclusion, I want to again urge upon our readers the advisability of using the columns of this paper freely, and also to write me in regard to any question regarding poultry-raising which they desire information upon. I shall be glad to render such aid and give as much information as lies in my power. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that I do not claim to "know it all," but twenty years in the work has taught me something—which may be of benefit to others. If an answer by mail is requested, please enclose stamp.

E. E. PEACOCK.

Keep Hens For Profit.

To get the most out of a large flock of hens depends largely on the way you start. There has been quite a little said about the large hen houses and their advantages over small hen houses. It is quite true that the larger part of the people that go into the hen business are not qualified to conduct a successful business on a large scale. Some it is true have made money raising hens in a house 200 feet long and up to date in every way, but more have failed. On the other hand nearly every one that has a 6x12 foot house and a few hens can show you a grand record for those hens. They have paid well and have taken but little time to keep them in perfect condition. Now let them add more houses and keep each lot of hens separate in houses at some little distance from each other and they contrive to get good results. We know of a party that is just starting a small hen farm and we think he will make money and be kept busy all the time. He has put up 22 hen houses 12x20 feet with two pens in each house and each house is about 40 feet from the next house with a yard for each pen about 25x100 feet. In this way they will be a few hens in each house and they will be kept and looked after in just the same plan as we would do with a dozen or fifteen hens. The chances are that each yard of hens will give a good quantity of eggs the year round. Just as fast as a yard show signs of poor egg record the hens will be looked after and those that have finished laying will be sold at once for market poultry and fresh stock bought and put in their places. Why should it make any difference whether the hens are kept in one large house or in twenty small ones some distance apart? This difference is not so



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

NOT THE CHEAPEST—BUT THE BEST

In placing the Model Incubator on the market one year ago I aimed to make it the most efficient hatcher ever produced. The severest test,—that of the practical poultrymen, the men who are in the business for a livelihood—has proven that I accomplished my aim. It is my intention that the "Model" shall always be the best—always in advance of its competitors. I make neither "second-grade" nor "boy's toy" incubators. Every incubator manufactured by me is the perfected product of my knowledge and skill, is built for business, of the best workmanship and material that brains and money can command. The Distinctive Feature of the Model last year was the perfected heating and ventilating system. This was at once recognized as a great improvement over the older system. Minor Features were the adjustable diaphragms above the eggs, and the adjustable split diaphragm below, to facilitate cleaning. In the heater, the smoke-flues were pressed together and riveted by special machinery, making it as though molded in one piece, and rendering it impossible for the lamp fumes to sift through the joints into the fresh air flues; the lamp bowl with seamless bottom, reinforced to prevent the "bellows action" when handling; mechanically perfected regulator bearings; a handsomely finished hardwood case, screwed together, and guaranteed to withstand all action of heat or moisture. The Distinctive Improvement For 1905 is a new thermostat, the actuating principle of the heat regulator, which gives an unusually large amount of movement, and is as sensitive and accurate as a thermometer.



William H. Truslow, of Stroudsburg, Pa., one of the country's largest duck breeders, writes of it:—"The new thermostat is a wonder." G. A. McFetridge, Norwalk, Conn., an old breeder and inventor of incubators, says of it:—"It is the best acting thermostat I have as yet tried." The Meadow Brook Poultry Co., Dallas, Pa., proprietors of the Meadow Brook Farm, "The World's Largest Poultry Plant" write:—"Your new thermostat is more sensitive than any other tried, and will prove a labor saver." Many of the largest practical poultry farms are now discarding other makes of incubators, including my earlier design, and are installing the "Model." Among them are "The Crystal Spring Duck Farm, Oil City, Penn., William H. Truslow's Duckery, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Joseph D. Wilson's Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery, Stockton, N. J., and the largest soft-roaster farm on the South Shore writes as follows:—

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers,

Dear Sir:—We have tried the Model and find that it hatches a larger percentage of the fertile eggs than the Cyphers, and the chicks are stronger—the kind that live. We could not afford to use the old machines, and have replaced them with the Model, purchased of your New England agents, Messrs. Hollis, Park and Pollard.

Respectfully yours,

FARRAR BROS.

The Model Colony Brooder, an entirely new creation last year, proved one of the most successful and popular brooders ever offered the public. The points of superiority that were particularly commended were its accessibility for cleaning without removing the chicks; the total absence of draughts and hot spots in the nursery; and the light and cheerful wholesomeness of both the nursery and exercising compartments. Almost without exception my customers report that they raised practically all the chicks placed in the Model Colony Brooder. The President of the American Poultry Association writes:

"I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does the work to my entire satisfaction. Have run one through three broods, only losing one chick, which I killed because it was a weakling."—D. Lincoln Orr.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. Manufactured by

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 335 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

much with the hens as it is with the ones that try to keep them. In the large house that is made in such a way that one can go through it and see three or four pens at a time the attention is often diverted and thus many little things are overlooked at the time and later neglected, while if a man has a house with but one pen or two at the most, when he is in that house his whole time and attention is on that one small flock of hens and they get much better care and attention, for if something is needed he does it and is not interested by seeing something in the next pen that needs attention at the same time. There are so many little things that our hens need that should have prompt attention that most men will overlook in a larger flock, but with a dozen hens will look after at once. I have seen men that have a large house that have left the pail of feed in one pen, because in looking over in the next pen saw some hen that wanted care from some trouble, cold or crop bound or some other trouble, and would go out and get that hen and fuss with it, so that before the rest of the hens were fed it would be dark, and one lot had a big feed and another had nothing. You may say this would happen just the same if the hens had been in small houses; so it might, but the chances are in favor of the small house, because in the first place the work of looking after a lot of hens kept in small houses takes more time and you are among your hens more and see what is going on and will look after these small things much earlier. You can feed much quicker in one long house and so very often do not give time enough to the work. I have noticed that people take better care of the small houses, and there is much less filth in the small houses than there is in the large ones. The air is much better in a small house, as one must open the door at least every time he enters the house, while in the large house of twenty pens or so there is but one entrance and all the pens are connected. How many times has some disease got in a flock that is housed in one of those 200 feet houses and before it can be stopped has gone through the entire flock and the losses are great. If the same trouble had come to a flock just as large but kept in small detached houses, it could have been wiped out in the first house, and the rest of the flock kept in perfect health. We must admit that it takes more time to look after twenty small houses than it does one large one, but we also believe for the most people it will pay much better returns to have the twenty small houses.—*I. C. Greene in Poul. Standard.*

To Get Rid of Lice on Hens.

I see in about every number of the poultry papers some one who wants to know how to keep lice off their hens, or has a louse proof roost. Old poultrymen say whitewash inside, and put kerosene or some other stuff on roosts, but the lice will find some place to hide, so they will get their fill at night.

My way is to use lime on the hen house inside, and keep two roosts clean. I make them about two inches wide, and take a piece of cloth one and one-half inches wide, fold and tack on under side of roost the whole length. After the hens go out you will find the lice under that cloth clean, dry and warm. You take the roosts out and scald and dry, or have another set to put in while they are getting dry, and you will soon be rid of lice, and your hens won't go out on the fence, or in trees to roost to get rid of lice. "Dead men tell no tales;" dead lice don't bite.—*Farm Poultry.*

HOW A POULTRY BUSINESS GROWS.

The Development Is Not Always as Expected—a Change of Plan Is Sometimes Necessary.

While talking with a poultry editor who was making a call here at our farm, I was struck with a thought which he suggested, which was that things sometimes work out differently from what we expected, and that sometimes it becomes necessary for us to modify or even wholly change our plans.

He was speaking of our first intention, which was to build up a business in choice new laid eggs and dressed chickens and

men who made a specialty of show birds; for a year or two we advertised eggs at \$1 per sitting, and \$4 per hundred. There was a good call for such stock and eggs as we offered, and to our surprise customers would sometimes suggest that we probably had a pen or two of birds that were a little better than the average, which we had selected for our own special use, and could not they buy some of these eggs, even at a little higher price? This led to our making such a selection and advertising those eggs at a higher price, and a little later to going out to breeders who put birds into the shows and won prizes and buying such prize winning birds for our extra good pens.

Here came in another surprise, in that this better stock became more and more



White Wyandottes Four Months Old,
on farm of Chas. F. Thompson & Co., Lynnfield Center, Mass.

fowls, to be delivered once or twice a week to private family trade in towns and a city within a few miles of our farm. This was our intention, and our buildings were built and stock of White Wyandottes was bred for that purpose; the plan worked well, customers were abundant, and paid the monthly bills reasonably promptly, and the business was all that we had expected. We found it necessary to go to farmers in the neighborhood at some seasons to buy eggs or chickens; this was when we were using a good many of our own eggs for incubating, or when we wanted to keep our chickens till they were more developed so we could select those we would want for breeding stock. In this manner our acquaintance extended among that class and through the calls the farmers made at our poultry plant, the result being a gradual building up of a trade in eggs for hatching among them. Gradually, also, there came a call for us to incubate the eggs for them, they paying us for the newly hatched chickens.

We added Barred Plymouth Rocks, and later Rhode Island Reds to our stock, and found in the latter great laying ability and the rich brown color of eggs our customers wanted, so that as we increased the numbers kept the increase was mostly in the Reds, until fully two-thirds of all we wintered were of that breed.

Finding there was a steady call for the utility stock we were keeping, we decided to try advertising eggs for hatching in one or two poultry papers, offering them at very low prices, because we thought our stock would not compete with that of the

popular with the buying public, until in the last year or two decidedly more than half of our sales have been from the best pens, and the call for newly hatched chicks has been from the eggs from those pens also. On going over our sales books for several years back, we find that there has been no lessening of the call for the great laying stock, as such; on the contrary that class of business has steadily increased. The much greater increase in the call for the better stock has made that seem the leading business; it has rapidly taken the lead, and now is much the larger part of our sales.

Another surprise to us was that now and then a bird that we had sold, or birds raised from eggs that we had sold, won premiums at the fall fairs and the local shows, and we found ourselves breeding birds good enough to win when that was not in our thought or plan. A result of this gratifying experience is that we will try the show ring ourselves sometime; as we don't want to sell all of our best birds it seems wise to let them make a record in the show room; then we will have birds of our own showing for our breeding pens.

Probably these experiences of ours are not very different from those of other beginners in practical poultry raising; indeed, the friend with whom we were talking spoke of several of his acquaintances who had started in very much the same way, and whose business had developed along similar lines. That being the case,

wouldn't it be wise for the poultry writers to exploit this side of poultry work more? Wouldn't it be the best plan if beginners were recommended to creep before they attempted to fly—not to overlook learning to walk? A few years ago we were visited by a gentleman who was intending to buy some birds and start in the poultry work, and his saying he intended to go into the shows and win prizes led me to think he would be better off in the end if he learned to hatch and raise some chickens first. His experience was not so unusual. He bought some good birds at high prices, and started in to make a great name for his stock at once; the result being that two years' experience, and the failure to do more than win two or three minor prizes, so disgusted him that he quit the business. If he had first learned to creep, then to walk, before attempting to fly, quite likely he would be winning the coveted first premiums today.

Another surprise that came to us has been the rapid increase in the call for newly hatched chickens. This line of trade has grown with great rapidity, and extends to quite distant parts; last season we sold some five thousand baby chicks, and some of them were shipped eight hundred or a thousand miles. The indications point to a steady growth of this branch of our business, and other poultrymen who are handling this trade tell of similar experiences.

Our plans, as I have tried to point out, have not worked out quite as we expected. We have come to do several things that we did not think of at the outset, and the business has grown to greatly exceed our expectations. We have found that there is a lot of room for good poultry work here in Massachusetts, and we believe that the man who will go into the business in a common sense way, and develop it along right lines, can make a most gratifying success. The business may not develop quite as at first expected; never mind, it will grow in a natural way; and with a man who will put good business ability into it, it will grow and grow. —Chas. F. Thompson in *Farm Poultry*.

How to Read a Poultry Paper.

Some time ago I became convinced that many readers of poultry papers, after reading many of the articles printed therein, were left with an entirely wrong idea or ideas—that is, different from those the editor meant them to have.

An acquaintance, after reading a certain article in a well known paper, remarked to me that it was strange to him that the paper should print said article, as at other times said paper had given such pronouncedly different views on the subject in question.

I asked this gentleman if he had read the editor's note at the foot of the article, and he replied, no; he didn't suppose it amounted to anything. Now the editor's note at the end of the article, which had been credited to the source from whence it was taken, explained that it gave him a good opportunity to criticize the case and more fully express the views the paper had on the subject.

Now the reader had spent his money for the paper, spent his time reading part of it, and had finished with a wrong impression.

Oftentimes an article will appear, which seems peculiar to the teachings of a paper, with no note to explain until you come to the editorial page where we find a criticism of much value.

Of course the editor's note at the end of an article or on editorial page is the most valuable part, and should be read, or better not read the article and have an entirely wrong idea. But right here, how many read the editorial page? That is the "meat" of the paper, and if read first of all one would be sure of that much and of the best of the paper. Surely if I only could spare time to read one page that page would be the editorials. If that section of the paper is too poor to read you may be sure that the bulk, if not the entire remainder, will be too poor to waste time reading. I believe an editor who is capable of writing clean, instructive, and practical editorials is also most likely to be able to select the best articles to be printed in his paper.

Now to get the most good from our poultry papers we should read the editorial page or pages, and all articles pertaining to our special line of work, together with all notes relating to them and advertisements which are valuable to our special line of work.

If you are growing ducks for market it would be a waste of time to read about pheasants unless you expected to start in that line; and if you are breeding show birds it would be a waste of time to read about what color would the chicks be from a White Wyandotte-Barred Rock cross.

Do not think you must read every word printed in the paper any more than when you get a dictionary you must read every word in that? If you find one single article of help to your business or hobby, you have obtained full value for your few cents invested for the paper. But you will find more than one, sometimes a good many articles in one copy which are really worth the price for the year.

Now after reading the parts valuable to you, and being so far a winner, do not spoil this profit by wasting your time reading a whole lot having nothing to do with your own line of operations.

Now as to advertisements. These are of great value to all if rightly used, and the principle used is the same as with the regular reading matter. I would not spend time reading about Bronze turkey breeders if I were breeding White Wyandottes or Black Spanish, but I would keep posted as to the way other parties were advertising my own breed or breeds even though I were not intending to buy new blood, as it gives one ideas as to what is being done about us.

The advertisements of poultry house fixtures, cases for shipping hatching eggs, bone cutters, and in fact all kinds of mechanical contrivances and "feed stuffs," will be sure to be of value to readers if they will only pick out what is in line with their own work and pass by the rest.

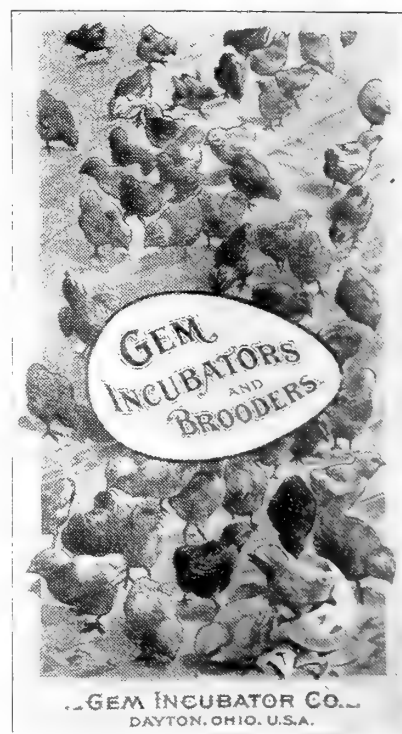
Many times I have had people ask me why I bothered reading poultry papers every month, as they thought by having a good poultry book that was all that

was necessary to obtain all knowledge. But I cannot agree with them. The good poultry book is all right and necessary, but it does not take the place of the poultry paper issued once or twice each month. There are always new methods being tried, some of which are good new ideas of all kinds which are worth considering, latest market quotations, show dates, and many such things, together with the valuable advertisements, and if read to fit your own case will make the poultry papers one of your very best investments.

Now to sum up. Read well what you need, let others read what they need, and you have more time to think over and practice what has been read, thereby making a sure gain.—Warren F. Goldthwaite in *Farm Poultry*.

A Beautiful Catalogue.

Below is a photo-view of the front cover on the beautiful new Catalogue now being sent out FREE by the Gem Incubator Co., of Dayton, Ohio. It is in several colors, and is a real work of art.



In a most interesting way the book tells all about the Gem Incubators and Brooders, is profusely illustrated, and contains much information that is interesting to poultry raisers. Send a postal card at once mentioning EASTERN POULTRYMAN, and you will receive a copy by return mail. Don't delay. Do it now.

Symmes' Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds

are better this year than ever before. They have never been defeated in the showroom and are as good as the best.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10.00 per 100.

If you are looking for First Class Reds write to

FRED M. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass.

TO ADVERTISERS

If you have not given our columns a trial, you have missed a good thing. THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is paying those who patronized it in its infancy, and they are staying with us with new and larger contracts. We are ready to serve you as well. Send us your order early and secure a good position.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading we will insert classified advertisements of **forty words** or less **one month** for 40 cts., **four months** for \$1.00 or one year for \$2.50. For additional words above forty add one cent per word for each insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. The full amount of payment must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

When writing to any of these advertisers mention **EASTERN POULTRYMAN**.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Good layers. Have nice yellow legs and beaks. Good shape. Color and barring improving from season to season. Stock this season sired by 90-point cockerel. Cockerels for sale. Address **DAVID D. NORTHRUP**, 2d, Wakefield, R. I.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bright strain. Farm raised, utility and fancy stock, heavy layers. Eggs \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 40. Incubator eggs \$4.00 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. **W. A. JANVRIN**, Box 43, Hampton Falls, N. H.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$3.00, trios \$5.00. Won 1st cockerel, Springfield, 1903; 1st hen, 1st, 2d, 4th pullets, 1st pen, 2d cock, 2d cockerel, at Athol, 1903; 1st cockerel, 3d pen, Brattleboro, 1904. **BURTON H. LEE**, Orange, Mass.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Pure bred only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. I am to give satisfaction. The male leading my pen was imported from England. **AMOS E. KELLER**, Carlisle, Pa. R. F. D. No. 6.

BLACK MINORCAS. The greatest layers on earth. We have them bred in all their purity. Males heading our pens weigh from 8½ to 9½ lbs. Stock for sale. Eggs in their season. Write us. **ELLIS & STEVENS**, Manchester, N. H.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS. Two trios at \$5.00 and ten at \$3.50 per trio. The two trios are the pick of my entire yards. The pullets are laying now. **BEAUTY BROOK POULTRY FARM**, Cooperstown, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

WILLOW POULTRY YARDS. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that are red to the skin. Bred for utility and fancy. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. (Kulp Strain Direct.) Eggs 15 for \$1, 30 for \$1.50. Send for circular. **L. I. BROWN**, Littleton, N. H.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds are winners. Nine firsts out of a possible eleven. Rose, Single and Pea Combs, also Houdans. Eggs \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40. **DANIEL P. SHOVE**, Fall River, Mass.

FOR SALE.—Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, first prize winners. Also eggs and chicks from prize winning stock. Thoroughbred birds. **GUY M. BIGELOW**, P. O. Box 4, Colchester, Conn.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Hundreds of pure bred youngsters now ready. Utility birds, \$1.25. Breeders, \$2.00 and up. Illustrated and descriptive circular out in December. The largest specialty breeder in America. **EARL L. COOK**, Munnsville, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels for sale. William Cook strain. Farm-raised stock. Write for prices. Eggs in season. **MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM**, 35 Granite Street, Biddeford, Maine.

COCHINS.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS (Mitchell Strain). Winners at Trenton, 1904. Show birds, \$1.25. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season \$2 per 15. Orders booked in advance. Write me. **ROBERT HULLAY**, Bustleton Sta., Phila., Pa.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. **GEO. P. COFFIN**, Freeport, Maine.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Choice hens and pullets and a few good vigorous breeding cockerels always for sale. **M. H. RAYMOND**, Milford, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. **LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS**, Riverside, Conn.

1899—1905. **WHITE WYANDOTTES** exclusively. Choice Eggs for hatching from large, vigorous, heavy-laying stock. Two Dollars for fifteen. Order now. Birds and Incubator Eggs a matter of correspondence. **HENRY W. ELLSWORTH**, Portland, Conn.

ANOTHER BIG WIN at Manchester, N. H. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d Pullet, 1st and 3d Hen, 3d Cock and 1st Pen. Lowest score 91, highest 95¼. Pen score 186¼. This is a sample of the Buff Wyandottes that are bred by **FRED E. ROCKWOOD**, Reed's Ferry, N. H. Stock for sale.

LEGHORNS.

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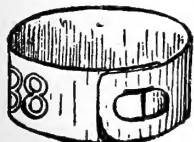
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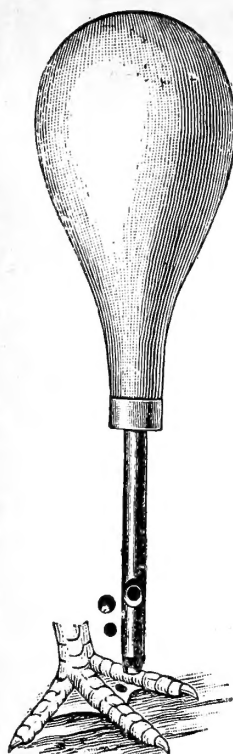
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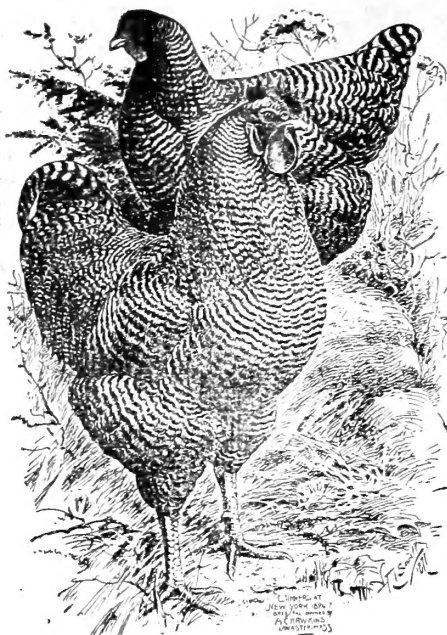
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